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E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

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# THE DEATH OF CAPT. WIL-

LIAM M. ESTELLE. Never has our community sustained a more severe shock than it has experienced in the death of CAPT. WIL-LIAM M. ESTELLE, one of its worthiest and most respectable citizens, at the hand of an assassin under cover of darkness. The mind shudders at the contemplation of the deed. Here, one of our most peaceful and unoffending citizens in the quiet pursuit of his own business, returning to his home at the hour of ten o'clock, in a populous part of the town, bearing malice to no one, unconscious of having an enemy in the world-is suddenly, as if by a stroke of lightning, struck down by an assassin's dagger, and borne bleeding to his tortured family to yield up his spirit after a few brief hours of indescribable agony. A chain of circumstances has fastened apparently well grounded suspicion upon a person, a stranger to the community, and he has been arrested and is undergoing preliminary trial as we go to press. With this person we doubt if Capt. E. was even acquainted; and if he should prove to be the author of the awful crime. it will rest upon his soul that he has in the most cruel and cowardly manner taken the life of a person, and plunged a family into mourning, and deprived helpless children of their only protector, and awakened mingled emotions of sorrow and indignation in the bosom of a whole community; who not only had done him no injury but did not even know of his existence!

Capt. Estelle was a native of Tennessee: but has resided since his early boyhood in Mississippi. He was honorable service, and on returning was elected, though barely eligible by reason of his youth, to the Legislature from Panola county. He at once made his mark as one of the most gifted and promising young men of the State. Soon thereafter, he became a citizen of this town, where he has resided ever since, engaged in the par suit of his profession as a lawyer, excepting the interval of his service as commander of a company in the Confederate service.

An earnest thinker and a fearless follower of his convictions in whatever course they directed, endowed a successful public speaker, he was on every important occasion where public into the arena, but he sought no official promotions as the reward of professional pursuits. In the political as the Breckenridge candidate for elector) he bore a very conspicuous part.

Since the close of the late civil war, he has mingled but little in public discussions-though feeling deeply in common with every patriot in reference to passing events. We have thought that his absention from discussions, for which he had a natural inclination and remarkable aptitude was due to his desire to avoid topics tending to produce irritation and contention, in view of the peculiar position in which he had been placed by Providential dispensations towards those nearest him. Within the past two years the death of his lovely and amiable wife had left him the sole protector of two little children who are now orphaned; and he was the common centre around which acts. clustered the hopes and affections of widowed sisters. Alas! that these innocent little ones are thus bereaved of the only arm on which they could lean for protection; and that these devoted sisters, stricken and sorrowing, are left to grope their way in the blackness of the despair which gathers around the earthly pilgrimage of those

How to deteat the mongrel Constitution and to save our State from the evils which it will inflict, if put in force. is now the absorbing question in the mind of every patriot. To this paramount question of the day, General George, of Carroll, one of our most sagacious and trusted men, has addressed himself in a letter of considerable length to Hon. Fulton Anderson, which we have been permitted to transfer to our columns. It is a powerful argument; and we may add entirely exhaustive of the subject, and perfectly conclusive as to the wisdom of a thorough system of action at the polls both on the question of ratification, and in the nomination of candidates for all the offices provided for by the pretended Constitution. Gen. George answers every objection stanced, I could not have been otherwise, that objection which I understand has most against this proposition, and demonstrates conclusively that it is the most effective method of defeating the ratification of that instrument. We do not deem it necessary to add anything to what he has so cogently said, ex cept to express our entire concurrence in his views. If our people had a registered majority of whites as in the case of Arkansas, the necessity of a resort to the plan he proposes, would not exist; but with a negro majority of seventeen thousand against them, controlled by the agency of secret leagues and manipulated by reckless and desperate mean whites who have staked their all upon the cast of the die, no effort is to be spared by the people in whom are centered the hopes of the country.

Letter from Gen. George.

## All Hail, Arkansas!

The news from Arkansas looks en couraging. It indicates almost certainly the defeat of the iniquitous contrivance of mongrelism which the Radical leaders have sought to impose upon her people. It is true the whites are in the ascendant in the registered population of the State, but in the Convention election they permitted to go by default, and suffered the negroes about forty-two years of age. In 1846, | and carpet baggers to have entire conwhen a mere youth, he was elected 1st | trol of the body. The Radical lead-Lieutenant of a company which vol- ers thus had full opportunity to disunteered for service in the Mexican play the cloven heel of negro frater-War: and was promoted before its | nity and social equality, and of negro close, to its command. He rendered domination, and all the other abominations that have marked the legislation of the mongrels in the other States. A "public school" or grand nursery of God-defying amalgamation for the rising generation, similar to the monster that has been approved by the Mississippi mongrels, was one of the chief eauties of the Arkansas scheme. The effect of all these high-handed measures was to unite her people who had been divided, and the consequence is exhibited in the probable defeat of the pretended constitution.

By reference to the Convention proceedings it will be seen that Capt. with gifts of oratory which made him | Stricklin, of Tippah, has resigned .-He returns to his constituents with the consciousness of having labored questions were to be discussed, called faithfully in their cause. If other counties having white majorities had done as well as Tippah in the choice political service, and when the strug- of delegates, the scheme of mongrelgle was over he quietly returned to his | ism would have been completely nipped in the bud. Closely observant of contests of 1855 and 1860 (the latter | Capt. Stricklin's course, we commend him to what he so highly merits, the "well done" plaudits of his people.

> Washington, March 23 .- Official dispaches received here by Gen. Grant, give full returns of the constitutional that the constitution has been rejected by a large majority. Radical faces are by no means cheerful in conse-

Gen. Hancock is before the impeachment managers, testifying as to fifth Military District, and particular- but whether they would not reconstruct, ly as regards the orders transmitted even if the Constitution were voted down, to him by the President.

late jurisdiction of the court in cases which arise under the reconstruction

It is definitely ascertained that Gen. Hancook will be assigned to the command of the Department of the East. Gen McDowell will be appointed to the command of the fifth Military

Judge Black would not appear as sion of Island Alto Vela, claimed by plorable will be our condition, if every State ment I have great confidence, viz: that we and county office shall be filled by the in-

My Dear Sir :- When I went to Jackson, a ew days since, to attend a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, I had policy we ought to pursue in the election, now At every step we take in that direction, we shortly to come off, on the ratification or rejection of the proposed new Constitution. ment. esult of much anxious reflection, as well as conference and discussion with my friends in this county, yet I feared, implicitly to rest ficulties unprecedented in our history, or in the history of any other people; and we are threatened with perils so disastrous and but to the form of government and the social and political institutions under which we have heretofore lived, that he who seeks the time to come, pathway he ought to tread, necessarily halts and doubts and hesitates, fearing lest he than greatly edified and pleased, at listening to the very able, full and frank discussion. which took place in the committee. Upon the main point discussed by us, the

conference strengthened my previous con-On this point, you expressed an opinion ad-

verse to my own, and I deem the matter of such vital importance, that I now propose to state for your consideration, the reasons which have caused me to differ from you; and to ask that you review the ground upon which you stand.

The question is, ought we to run candi dates for the State and county offices provided for in the proposed constitution, if as is almost certain, au election, for these offices will be ordered by the Convention! I think we ought, for the following, shall, among other reasons, which might be urged. In the first place, men are so constituted

hat they do not exert themselves so much

to carry out a principle, as they do to ad vance the man who represents it. A mere principle without a material and outward representation of it, is altogether too ethereal and spiritual to excite the passionate and earnest action of mankind. Hence in every system of religion, the personal character and actions of its founder and his associates, are more the object of the admiration and love of their followers, than the great principles, whether true or false, upon which it is founded. So in philosophy and science, we find the devotees of a sect or system cherishing with passionate admiration the memory of the great man who founded lit, after they had strayed from, or forgotten, the truths or abandoned the errors, which he promulgated Much more is this true in politics. For all hisory shows that the rise or fall of parties depend more upon the personal qualities of the leaders. han upon the principles or measures they are formed to carry out. Men admire truth and virtue, but they love a good and virtuous man. energetic action. Who does not know that in he late war, the northern heart was more fired by love for the "old flag," the symbol of national glory and national unity, than from any conviction of the importance of maintaining the Constitution, and enforcing the laws: And who does not know, that upon our side, the personal qualities of our great leaders were even more potent to excite to heroic deeds, and not less heroic suffering, than even our cher-

So then, I think it is manifest, that we ought have men as well as principles represented n the Convention - Our adversaries will have both, and there ought to exist some very powerful reasons to induce us to forego so obvious in advantage upon the mere point of exciting to enthusiasm and enciting to action on our

shed idea of national independence?

The foregoing suggestions are made upon others of great importance to our welfare, whether the constitution be defeated or car-

The ultimate end we aim at is not merely to efeat the ratification of the constitution at the polls, but to prevent the reconstruction of Mississippi under it. Our Alabama friends dethe interest of that party, it is very evident he represents. that the constitution (though rejected) will be accepted by Congress, and the officers thus elected, inducted into office. The same fate will attend us if we allow the radicals to elect all the State and county officers. For if there anything which is incontrovertible, it is this, that the sole purpose of the radicals in inaugurating and carrying out reconstruction is to make the ten Southern States Radical and not Democratic, their political friends and not their political adversaries. If we shall so manage the canvas, as to make it appear that in this convition the Radicals will be disappointd, they will seize the first decent pretext to constitution furnishes not only a pretext for abandoning it, but what is better, an honest, egal, and constitutional reason for it. In my adgment, we can prevent reconstruction under he present laws, only by defeating the constitution and also, by electing the officers or a majority of them. If any man shall say that the Radicals will not perpetuate the great outage of admitting the State under a Constitution which the people have affirmatively reject. ed, he is grossly ignorant of the animus as well election in Arkansas. They show as of the necessities of that party. That they have no respect for our rights, interests, or wishes, or for the Constitution of our common country, is abundantly manifest from every step they have taken to consummate our ruin and the Africanization of the South. The question to be debated is not, in my udgment, whether they would reconstruct the State, if the Constitution were voted and the people, who elected them, have his administration of affairs in the down, they having elected all the officers, and the officers were all Democratic. For their necessities are such, that they might It was announced in the Supreme do this, inaugurating the defeated candi-Court, this morning, that no decision dates, as well as the defeated Constitution. would be made in the McCardle case If they choose to do so, we cannot prevent at present. The cause of this deter- an outrage upon all American ideas of Conmination is the legislation of Congress, stitutional liberty, and would be such a pow which proposes to destroy the appel erful weapon in the hands of their political erties of the people. I approve nominations

opponents at the North, that they would it would but hasten the day, which must candidate. come ere long, when the Northern people event of our success in defeating the Consti-

Democratic and Conservative officers.

I will now consider the question in reference to the contingency, that the Constitu- no legal successors of the State officers. In tion may be ratified. In that event it becounsel for the President to-day be-comes of the greatest importance, that ly affrim the truth of this position. cause of the Executive's refusal to as many as possible of the State and county This brings me to a suggestion made by send an armed vessel to take posses. officers should be conservative, for how de- a member of the committee, in whose judgwhose loss cannot be repaired.

To day at 4 o'clock all that is mortal of this useful and beloved citizen, will be consigned to the bosom of his mother earth. His resting place will be decked with the early flowers of spring. These will wither and pass away, and years will come and go to away, and years will come and go to away, and years will come and go to a client of Judge Black's.

Judges Grier and Field are the judges who insist upon an immediate corrupt men likely to be take the test oath prescribed in the new to should be carried, the officers elect could be faithful and housest administrators of law. The best form of government and the wises more about the trail on Monday, 30th March, and proceed thereon with all convenient and specified are the judges who insist upon an immediate deceted by the Radicals? Even a bad government the new to should be carried, the officers elect could be faithful and housest administrators of law. The best form of government and the wises form of government and the wises. They have drawn a protest, and will be constitution, so that if the officers elect could be faithful and housest administrators of law. They have drawn a protest, and will be carried, the officers elect could be faithful and housest administrators of law. They have drawn a protest, and will be carried, the officers elect could be take the test oath prescribed in the new title constitution, so that if the constitution, so that if the constitution, so that if the new this suggestion, with set is oath prescribed in the new time form the new time file with nate of the protein and the wises of law. They have drawn a protest, and will be carried, the officers elect could be take the test oath prescribed in the new time file with nate of the theorem. The file adoption of 13th paragraph, Mr. Siles moved to refer back to etherost time ton the nate of the side the the test oath prescribed in the new ti

vicious in those counties, when we can so easily avoid it? But again, if the whole political machinery of the State is to be voluntarily surrendered to the Radicals, how are we ever to reverse the present very well matured views in reference to the order of things, and regain our liberties?

Though the conclusion I arrived at, was the all things except in numbers, will be strengthened in moral and political influence and importance, by being the recipients of the favors of the government, and the representatives of its authority. Besides upon it. We are now surrounded with dif- this, the ambitious and unscrupulous of our efficiency in securing success, than to their side will gradually go over to our enemies, and thus swell their numbers, and increase their influence and power. How then are we to dislodge them? It seems to me, that ruinous, not only to ourselves personally, if we suffer our enemies to be thus strengthened by authority, it will be impossible ever to dislodge them, and that we and our children are to remain serfs and slaves for all

> upon the question under consideration. I propose now to answer the objections which might with you.

It is argued that if the Democratic Convention should recommend to the party to vote for conservative incumbents for all the offices provided for in the new Constitution, we will raise up in our own party, a class composed of the candidates and their particular friends, who will be interested in the adoption of the Constitution, and that being so interested, such is the infirmity of human

opposition to it.
This argument is not without weight, and ought not to be disregarded, except upon the gravest consideration, and the maturest reflection. But yet after a patient consideration of all that I have heard in its tayor, I am satisfied that it is untenable

For in the first place, it must be remembered that the election will be held for these flicers, whether we will it or not; and that ry man whether he be Democrat or Radical ho desires it, to run for an office, and that the Convention has no power to prevent any ne from availing himself of the opportunity

This human infirmity on which is based the argument I am answering, will be as powerful to seduce ambitious and selfish nen to run for office in violation of the wishes of the party, as it will be to tempt men runing as party candidates to defeat their party by secretly working against it; and ten-fold more so. For in most, if not all the counties, the Radical candidates will be so destitute of popular strength, that it will be evident to every man, that they could easily be defeated. Ambitious and selfish men will perceive and understand the situation, and judging rightly that their andidacy will be successful as against the Radical nominees, they will be tempted to enter the canvass, and secure offices, which are so easily to be grasped. The action We despise talsehood and treachery, but we of one in this direction, will be the course of purn and punish the liar and traitor. Prin- like action in others. And in this way we ples appeal to the judgment and reason alone. will have a half-dozen or more candidates They make a lodgement in the mind as a part for each county office taken from the Demoof our intellectual wealth, but except in rare cratic ranks : but not responsible to, nor in amiliation with the party. The men so be policy adopted by their party, will soon cease to feel any obligation to respect its organization, and will lose all affection for its principles. They will, before the canvass is over become either the avowed or secret nemies of rejection, and the allies of the

If all men were pure and unselfish, this would not happen, nor would the argument I am answering, have the slightest weight. If we nominate candidates for the State and ounty offices, we will at least have the hance of selecting men who would be superior to this temptation, and I know there are many such. Nominations, where great in terests are at stake, as now; and the public mind is deeply and profoundly moved, are the single question of what is the best mode of usually acquiesed in. Disapointed aspirants defeating the Constitution. But there are for nominations receive no encouragement to become candidates, and they therefore generally give their more fortunate compettors, a hearty support. A man who is selected as the standard bearer of a party, is less apt to betray it, than one who is acting in open violation of its policy and priciples. feated the ratification of the constitution in | Pride, self-respect, love and gratitude for his their State, but because they permitted the friends, who have promoted and trusted Radicals to elect all the State and county offi- him, will, except where the nominee is utterers, and thus have it organized fully in ly corrupt, keep him true to the cause which

But there is even a more safe protection against treachery than these. I propose to recommend to the people to vote for the present incumbents, wherever they are true and faithful. We contest the whole pro ceedings for reconstruction, upon the idea. that they are unconstitutional and void; and that our present Constitution will rightfully remain our Constitution, notwithstanding the ratification of the new one. By our present Constitution, the county officers hold their offices till the first day of January next, and until their successors are elected In voting for them we solemnly declare our preference for our present constitution, and protest against the new one. We at the same time, endeavor to secure to the present incumbents what we regard as their egal and just rights. This is so obviously ust, that no true Democrat can object to it, or thrust forward his personal aspirations for gratification in violation of the constintion and the principles of the party. These officers have already received the endorsement of the people at the polls, when the elective franchise was confined to, and embraced all the white race. In nearly every instance therefore, they are representtive men; and entitled to, and possess the confidence of the people. But, if as is likely, there be some, who false to the constitution allied themselves with the Radical party; and thereby aiffirming that their present term of office ought to, and does legally, expire at the election; it will be no abandonment of principle on our part, to take them at their word, and to relieve them of a trust which they have not only abused, but propose voluntarily to abandon. In such cases. I would advise, that our friends make suitable nominations of new men, good and true and loyar, to the constitution, and libin all cases, to prevent discord and contenssibly refrain from it : and if they did not | tion, and to secure fidelity on the part of the

These considerations also apply to the themselves, for their own protection, will State officers. It is true their terms have rise up and reverse what the Radicals have expired, except the Attorney General, but done. So then, it seems clear, that in the the constitution provides that they shall hold over until their successors are elected. tution, that it would be better if we elected | We deny that any person elected at the ensuing election, will be constitutionally elected, and therefore we affrm that they are voting for the State officers, we but solemn-

the trial on Monday, 30th March, and proceed therson with all convenient dispatch under the rules of the Senate memory of his virtues will remain.

RICHMOND, March 24.—In the Convention, disfranchisement was again up, and an amendment to disfranchisement was again up, and an amendment to disfranchise all who voted for avowed secession candidates to the seceding Convention, all who voted for avowed secession candidates to the seceding Convention, disfranchise to the seceding Convention, and the second candidates to the seceding Convention, disfranchise to the seceding Convention, all who voted for avowed secession candidates to the seceding Convention, disfranchise to the seceding Convention, and the second candidates to the second ca

honest and faithful judges, they will follow Our Policy---What Should it Be? we can elect most, if not all the officers from the decision of the Supreme Court of the best class of the community. Shall we the decision of the Supreme Court of United States, and of the Supreme Court of United States, and of Radical judges) and Missouri (composed of Radical judges) and decide the test oath to be unconstitutional For let it be understood, that if we are ad mitted as a State in the Union, there is no power which can determine, whether an incumbent of an office be entitled to it, save alone the State authority itself. But if this should not happen, then the offices will be fluence and power of the government. Our opponents now weak in special election, to seek for candidates who are qualified to take office under the constitution which has been imposed on us .-The great question before us is, how to defeat reconstruction, and we ought, in the trict, and one Senator. means we shall adopt, to look rather to their convenience in case of defeat. A word in reference to members of the

Legislature and members of Congress. I would suggest, in reference to them, that there be selected good and true men, without reference to their qualifications to take their seats. They will be accepted lead- tors. ers in the canvas, and on their action much depends for our success. We should look These views seem to me to be conclusive rather to keeping bad men out of those positions than to putting good men in. ought to be enjoined upon these candidates to make an active canvas, and no man should be selected who from any cause, will not be an active and energetic canvasser.

I have thus hastily sketched for the consideration of yourself and such members of the committee as you may see proper to show this etter to, my views in relation to the questions herein discussed. I regard this running of candidates as of the last importance. I do not feel that confidence in success which would allow me to disregard any honorable means which would appear expedient to attain it .-On the contrary, I regard the result as doubtnature, many of them will secretly favor its ful, and I am satisfied that success can be atadoption, or at all events, will cease active | tained only by the most prudent mea-u-es, and the most energetic action. Every man must surrender his aspirations for promotion, and work for the common good. No personal success can compensate any good man for the loss of our liberties, necessarily resulting from the

dontion of the constitution. Just here it occurs to me that I ought to add another suggestion; that let the election in this State result as it may, it amounts to nothing, except so far as it may influence the Presitial election. If the Radicals elect the Presithus an opportunity will be afforded to ev- | dent, then we are doomed to reconstruction under African rule-if the Democrats succeed, e shall be restored to our just constitutional

We ought therefore to conduct the canvass in such manner as will most help our friends at the North. Surely a defeat of the constitution, and the election of Democratic officers, will greatly encourage and inspire them and greatly embarrass our enemies. Earnest and active work on our part will inspirit Conservatives of the North to battle more earnestly and vigorously for the right.

Very truly, J. Z. G. To Hon. Fulton Anderson, Jackson, Miss. J. Z. GEORGE.

# Mississippi State Convention.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY. Tuesday, March 24, 1868.

Convention met at the usual hour. Journal of yesterday was read, and some orrections being offered, Mr. Chappell made he point of order that the minutes could not e corrected until the roll was called. The President decided that under the rules

Mr. Chappell appealed, and the chair was On motion of Mr. Orr, the rules were susended for the purpose of changing the rules of the House so that the roll might be called efore the journal was read.

Mr. Compton opposed changing the rules would every morning miss the opportunity of making a good point of order. Pending the discussion, Mr. Stricklin rose o a privilege question, and requested that

the Secretary read the following communica-MR. PRESIDENT:—I resign my seat as a member of this Convention, and tender it to some ablerman. I do this first, because I beieve the acts of Congress under which we are assembled are unconstitutional, unjust, tyrannical and oppressive. Next, because whether the acts of Congress are Constitutional or not, the members of this Convention are transcend ing the limits of whatever power they may have derived by virtue of their constitutionality again, because this body has inflicted upon the people by taxation, a burden they are illy able to bear, and to which I do not desire to offer further contribution; lastly because I am to-

tally disgusted with its nonsense. Respectfully, W. T. STRICKLIN. On motion, the resignation was received by vote of aves 52, navs 11. Mr. McKee asked if there were any more to

Mr. Morgan said if there were he did not wish them to slap the Convention in the face Mr. Stricklin-Gentlemen, I bid you all farewell. He then passed out

The rules were changed on the motion of The committee on Contingent Expenses mande reports on the following bills, which

N. G. Gill for I cord of wood..... 6 50 Memphis Daily Post,..... 60 00 Eyrich & Co., for stationery ..... 33 75 Avalanche,.... For Persons & Baily..... Eyrich & Co..... By Mr. Ballard-a resolution setting forth the illegality of the State Government dur-ing the years 1860, '61, '62, '63, and setting aside all State taxes for those years, and

and of no effect. Mr Compton moved to defer until Thurs-Mr. Orr offered an amendment, by ad ling all taxes, whether State, county, or

declaring all sales of land for such taxes void

nunicipal, should be declared void, &c. Mr. Clark moved to defer until Thurs-Mr Orr moved to amend by saying that a undred be printed; Mr. Herbert hoped that it would be print-

Mr. Barry opposed. Carried. By Mr. Townsend—a resolution appointing a committee to enquire of Gen. Gillem he would co-operate with the election ommittee to be appointed by the Conven-

ion. Tabled. By Mr. Vaughn-a resolution setting forth that there were large tracts of land sold by the Confederate government for taxes, and thall such sales be declared void, and instructing the committee on General Provisons be instructed to report on it. Mr. Morgan moved to adopt, and then

moved to amend by saying, refer to Comnittee on Ordinance. Carried. On motion, it was laid over until Satur-Mr. Gibbs moved to suspend the rules to ake up report of committee on legislative

epartment. Carried. Mr. McKee moved to consider by paragraphs. Lost for want of a quorum voting. Mr. Clark moved to adopt. Mr. Compton moved to adjourn. Lost. Mr Townsend moved to amend by saying

adopted by paragraphs. Carried. After the adoption of 13th paragraph, Mr

Winston, Simpson, Coahoma, Tunica. Newton, Neshoba, Covington, Smith, Wayne, Davis, Greene, Jackson, Hancock, Marion, Davis, Greene, Jackson, Transfer and Perry, each one representative. a over Buck & Baley's Drug Store Can be found at all mours. SENATE.

Sec. 41. 1st. The counties of Hancock Harrison, Jackson, Marion, Greene and Perry, shall form the first district, and elect one Senator. 2d. The counties of Wilkinson and Amite

3rd. The counties of Pike, Lawrence and Covington, the third district, and one Sena-

4th. The county of Adams, the fourth dis 5th. The counties of Franklin and Jeffer son, the fifth district, and one Senator.

6th. The counties of Claiborne and Copiah, the sixth district, and one Senator. 7th. The counties of Warren and Isaquena. the seventh district, and two Senators. 8th. The counties of Hinds, Rankin and Simpson, the eighth district, and two Sena-

9th The counties of Davis, Jasper, Clarke and Wayne, the ninth district, and one Sen-

10th. The counties of Lauderdale and Kemper, the tenth district, and one Senator. 11th. The counties of Newton, Smith and Scott, the eleventh district, and one Sena- | land and creek botton plantation

12th. The county of Madison, the twelfth district, and one Senator. 13th. The county of Yazoo, the thirteenth places for sale and who are willing district, and one Senator.

14th. The counties of Washington and Sunflower, the fourteenth district, and one character of improvements, price, &c. 15th. The county of Holmes the fifteenth

district, and one Senator. 16th. The counties of Attala, Leake and Neshoba, the sixteenth district, and one

17th. The county of Noxubee, the seventeenth district, and one Senator. 18th. The counties of Lowndes and Oktib beha, the eighteenth district, and two Sen-

19th. The counties of Choctaw and Wins ton, the nineteenth district, and one Senator. 20th. The county of Carroll, the twentieth

district, and one Senator. 21st. The counties of Calhoun and Yalobusha, the twenty-first district, and one

Senator. 22d. The countres of Chickasaw and Mon roe, the twenty second district, and two established between the Hot hand in

23rd. The counties of Bolivar, Co. homa and Tunica, the twenty-third district and 24th. The counties of Panola and Talla

hatchie, the twenty fourth district, and one Senator. 25th. The county of DeSote, twenty-fifth district, and one Senator.

26th. The county of Marshall, the twentysixth district, and one Senator. 27th. The counties of Lafayette and Pontotoc, the twenty-seventh district, and one

28th. The counties of Tishomingo and

Itawamba, the twenty-eighth district, and one Senator. 29th. The counties of Tippah and Lee. the twenty-ninth district, and one Senator.

THE EVENING SESSION

Was devoted to the further consideration Report will be published at length when

dopted on its third reading. The supplemental report of the Judiciary. submitted by Messrs. Peyton and Alderson, was taken up for consideration. Pending which, the Convention adjourned. al services, and will receive in payment.

Selma, March 24 .- Judge Moore, of the Dallas Circuit court, now in session here, received official notice that unless he orders his juries to be St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance drawn from the lists of registered voters, without reference to color, he will be promptly removed from office. His decision will be made known tomorrow. The court-house at Eaton, one of the best in the State, was burnrecords were lost. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The court- most favorable terms, and upon all pla house at Greensboro was fired Satur- known to Life Insuranday night last; no harm done; the at- tutions in the United States, and having it tempt of an incendiary. A fire broke promptly all losses without ever life out in the business part of Talladega this afternoon, and is still burning, at liberal share of patronage.

9, P. M. No particulars. New Orleans, March 24.—The de mand for cotton moderate, market quiet. Sales 1,800 bales; middlings 244c. Receipts 405 bales. Exports Holders throughout the Mississippi Val 4,603 bales. Gold 1301.

Sr. Louis, March 24.—Flour dull. superfine 87 50@8 75. Wheat dull, winter 82 60@2 70. Corn heavy and weak, 86@88c. Oats 71@76. Pork 824 75@25 00; shoulders 114c.; clear

New York, March 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1400 bales at 244

PROCLAMATION. \$500 00 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it appears by information re-ceived by me, that on the night of the ld of March, instant, some person unknown attempted to assassinate William M. Estelle, on the streets of the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, in the State of Mississippi, and that said assassin is still at large: Now therefore, I, BENJAMIN G. HUM-PHREYS, Governor of the state of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the arrest and delivery of the said assassin, to the Sheriff Hinds county; and I do moreover require

efforts to arrest said fugitive. Given under my hand, and the Great SEAL Seal of the State affixed, at Jackson, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1868 and of the sovereignty of the State, the Fif-By the Governor, B. G. HUMPHREYS. C. A. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

il officers in this State to be diligent in their

ROBERT PITHIN. WHLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS 13 and 15 Camp Street. NEW ORLEANS.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC. No. 97 Common Street.

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Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,

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VICKSBURG.

WIRT JOHNSON, M. D. ENDERS his professional servi

zens of Jackson, and vicinity

"CROQUET."

THE undersigned has on hand, and we

FINE SETS OF CROQUET BELOW NEW YORK PRICE.

Does all kinds of CABINET MAKING.

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Particular attention to NEW PATEN MODELS, Etc., Etc.

### Cash for Land !!!

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WISH to purchase several first class tignous to the leading Railroads State, and also two first class Mississ Yazoo valley places. Persons having very low for cash, are invited to see Jackson, Miss, full description of there WM T. WITHERS

March 17-d10d & wdw

THE EDWARDS HOLSE

inform the local and traveling pail old friends and patrons, that he installed in the Hotel business, and will spare no effort to make the Four House a place of popular resort ing which is new and storems a stas rapidly as possible; and be

auntry affords, hopes to attract a H patronage. A line of countie The triends of Mast. A. M. HAWERS The friends of State of the Edwards Bo

Superior Cotton Seed. WE are Agents for the sale of Mr. like mond Peeler's Cotton Seed. Mr. Pee is one of our old, reliable Mississippi Plags who has, by his own labor, prosured the premiums for the best Cotton at the La State Fair, and sold his Cotton in New leans at 30 cents per pound! Samples can seen at our office. Price reduced

\$3 per bushel. MANLOVE & HORNEY

Cotton Factors, and Dealers in Practice Groceries, Etc., VICKSBURG, market

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JACKSON, MISS. Dr. Knapp has had over tweety years? rience in the practice of Dentistry as

He has greatly reduced the fee- for profess

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JAMES F. LUCAS, Vice Presi W. T. SELBY, Secretary. Assets over \$2,250,000.

established a general office at Jackson, Mo

Western institution, we desire to recen Assets as per last Statement, over 82,250,000.

REFFERENCES Gov. B. G. Humphreys, Hon. Wm. Ver-Wm, H. Allen, Esq., and the num Parties desiring any information with urnished, upon application, either la pro-

CHARLES W. ASHFORD, Ages Office over Buck & Raley's Drug St. L. F. HARRINGTON, Examining Physics

MES. NEWTON & CO. Millinery and Dress Making 386 main Street, Memphis, Tens-WE have on hand at all times, the later and most select styles of Milliam Dresses made to order in the hear manual and most fashionable style.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

March 18, dIm.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Tugal Depot, on the 14th inst, a mouse color the points of each shoulder A liberal rewar will be paid on her return to me, or inform tion of her whereabouts. L. MIDDLETON

W. E. FITZGERAL HARRIS BARKSDALE, SMITH, FITZGERALD & BARKSDALE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL parctice in all the Courts of Iline's and the adjoining counties. Special at tention given to the collection of clar up Office in Stwart's Building, State stre

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WILL pay the highest market cash part for fat Cattle, Mutton and Hogs. Just Received. A FINE let of heavy and light Kip and 1 set Skins, Upper and Sole Leather.

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BANKRUPTCY, and am therefore read, to take caness that line o the profession. J. H.& J. F. MAURY ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office on Main Street. PORT GIBSON, MISS Will practice in the Courts of the First

